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Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the following paragraphs as indicated:

[0014] "Computer-readable medium", as used herein, refers to a medium that participates in directly or indirectly providing signals, instructions and/or data. A computer-readable medium may take forms, including, but not limited to, non-volatile media, and volatile media, and transmission media. Non-volatile media may include, for example, optical or magnetic disks and so on. Volatile media may include, for example, optical or magnetic disks, dynamic memory and the like. Transmission media may include coaxial cables, copper wire, fiber optic cables, and the like. Transmission media can also take the form of electromagnetic radiation, like that generated during radio-wave and infra-red data communications, or take the form of one or more groups of signals. Common forms of a computer-readable medium include, but are not limited to, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, a hard disk, a magnetic tape, other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a ROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, or other memory chip or card, a memory stick, a carrier wave/pulse, and other media from which a computer, a processor or other electronic device can read. Signals used to propagate instructions or other software over a network, like the Internet, can be considered a "computer-readable medium."

[0024] Figure 2 illustrates an example system 200 for simulating processor performance states using a thermal management register in, and a thermal management signal available to a processor 230. The thermal management register may be, for example, the TM2 register in a Pentium® 4 microprocessor. Similarly, the thermal management signal may be a signal available on the PROCHOT line available to the Pentium ® 4 microprocessor. The system 200 may include a data structure 210 stored in a memory and/or data store. The data structure 210 may store the address(es) of a GPIO block 220 and a set of bit patterns that may be written to the GPIO block 220 and/or the thermal management register. In one example, the data structure 210 may also store the address(es) of an ACPI status register(s) (not

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illustrated) from which a value related to a state established by the GPIO block 220 can be read.

[0048] The bus 608 can be a single internal bus interconnect architecture and/or other bus or mesh architectures. While a single bus is illustrated, it is to be appreciated that computer 600 may communicate with various devices, logics, and peripherals using other busses that are not illustrated (e.g., PCIE, SATA, Infiniband®, 1394, USB, Ethernet). The bus 608 can be of a variety of types including, but not limited to, a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus or external bus, a crossbar switch, and/or a local bus. The local bus can be of varieties including, but not limited to, an industrial standard architecture (ISA) bus, a microchannel architecture (MSA) bus, an extended ISA (EISA) bus, a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus, a universal serial (USB) bus, and a small computer systems interface (SCSI) bus.

[0050] The computer 600 can operate in a network environment and thus may be connected to network devices 620 via the i/o devices 618, and/or the i/o ports 610. Through the network devices 620, the computer 600 may interact with a network. Through the network, the computer 600 may be logically connected to remote computers. The networks with which the computer 600 may interact include, but are not limited to, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), and other networks. The network devices 620 can connect to LAN technologies including, but not limited to, fiber distributed data interface (FDDI), copper distributed data interface (CDDI), Ethernet (IEEE 802.3), token ring (IEEE 802.5), wireless computer communication (IEEE 802.11), Bluetooth® (IEEE 802.15.1), and the like. Similarly, the network devices 620 can connect to WAN technologies including, but not limited to, point to point links, circuit switching networks like integrated services digital networks (ISDN), packet switching networks, and digital subscriber lines (DSL).

[0053] The image forming device 700 may also include an image forming mechanism 740 configured to generate an image onto print media from the print-ready image. The image forming mechanism 740 may vary based on the type of the imaging device 700 and may

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include a laser imaging mechanism, other toner-based imaging mechanisms, an ink jet mechanism, digital imaging mechanism, or other imaging reproduction engine. A processor 750 may be included that is implemented with logic to control the operation of the image-forming device 700. In one example, the processor 750 includes logic that is capable of executing Java® instructions. Other components of the image forming device 700 are not described herein but may include media handling and storage mechanisms, sensors, controllers, and other components involved in the imaging process.

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